Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON, ——— "The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison.* ——— Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME I, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 14, 1841. { NUMBER 27.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure six subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for September, 1841.

DAYS.	SUN RISE.	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
14 Tuesday,	50 5	10 6				
15 Wednesday,	52 5	8 6				
16 Thursday,	53 5	7 6	Last Quarter,	8	8	57 M.
17 Friday,	54 5	6 6	New Moon	15	0	46 M.
18 Saturday,	55 5	5 6	First Quarter,	22	8	16 M.
19 Sunday,	56 5	4 6	Full Moon,	30	11	3 M.
20 Monday.	57 5	3 6				

PROSPECTUS OF

The Lincoln Republican.

IT was the intention of the undersigned to issue a Prospectus some time previous to the commencement of the present (the 5th) Volume of this paper; but some arrangements becoming necessary, and which could not be effected at an earlier day, this Prospectus was unavoidably delayed until the present time.

The undersigned has now the gratification of being able to assure the friends of the paper, and of the cause in which it is engaged, that the Lincoln Republican is now placed on a sure foundation; and that nothing is wanting to ensure its long continuation, but the exertions of its friends; and he would take this occasion to call upon them to bestir themselves in its behalf.

He cannot deem it necessary to say more than that the Lincoln Republican will continue to pursue the course it has heretofore marked out. Its doctrines are, and will be, the *doctrines* of the Republican School of '98 & '99; and *it* will, as heretofore, endeavor to show, that every departure from them, in the administration of the affairs of the Government, is subversive of the rights of the States and of the liberties of the people; and therefore, it is only by a strict adherence to them, that those rights and those liberties can be preserved. These are the opinions of the undersigned; and so long as the paper remains under his control, such shall be the doctrines it will endeavor to inculcate.

Though not personally interested, the undersigned cannot refrain from calling on the opponents of a National Bank, a high and ruinous Tariff, a Distribution of the proceeds of the Public lands, an assumption of the State Debts by the General Government, and of Abolitionism and all its horrors—on the friends of State Rights Republicanism, the uncompromising opponents of all the dangerous doctrines of Federalism, to rally around and sustain the Republican presses of the country. For, it is obvious, that to the supineness of the Democracy in this respect, and to the vigilance of the Federalists, may be traced the defeat of the Republican party at the late elections; and in a change of conduct, andin that only, may the Democracy hope for a change of power.

Terms.—TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS, if paid in advance; three dollars if payment be withheld three months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

A failure to order a discontinuance, will be considered a new engagement.

POSTAGE in all cases *must be paid*.

ROBT. WILLIAMSON, JR., Editor.

Lincolnton, July 14, 1841.

William Hagar & Co.

Type and Stereotype Foundry,

74 *Fulton, Corner of Gold Street, New-York.*

THE Subscribers take this method of announcing to their friends and the public generally, that, having purchased the extensive and well known

Type Foundry,

formerly owned by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, they have removed the same to their present central position. Having made extensive revisions, additions, and alterations, they are now prepared to execute orders of any magnitude they may be favored with, with promptness, and on as favorable terms as at any other Foundry in America. To their new Specimen Book, which has been recently extensively circulated, they would respectfully refer.

All articles manufactured by them shall be of a material equal, if not superior to any manufactured in this country—and undergo a thorough examination as to appearance, ranging, dressing, and properly assorting. All articles exhibited in the Specimen Book, formerly issued by Conner and Cooke, together with sorts to Fonts sold by them, can now be furnished from this Foundry without delay, with many since added.

WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. are agents for the sale of the Napier, Washington, and Smith Presses, which, together with Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Furniture, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, will be kept on hand, and furnished at manufacturers' prices.

N. B.—No machine cast Type manufactured at this Foundry.

New-York, February 25, 1841. 3-3m

Notes of Hand and Land Deeds; also Clerks' and Sheriffs' Blanks,

Just printed, and for sale at the Jeffersonian Office.

Politics of the Day.

From the Madisonian.

WHO IS PERFIDIOUS?

Whig papers, and Whig politicians, continue, (see the speeches of Messrs. Botts and Arnold,) we regret to say, to pour out vials of wrath upon the head of Mr. Tyler. The vocabulary of the language seems to have been ransacked for words to express their angry denunciations. This is all exceedingly strange—and strangely uncharitable. There may have been many more able and influential, but there were none more zealous or more industrious than we were, in the contest which terminated the administration of Mr. Van Buren. But we do protest, most solemnly, that, we were not aware that we were laboring for a cause, the leading object of which was, as some now declare, a National Bank. We assert also, in all sincerity, that we do not believe that the mass of the people had any idea that they were sustaining such a cause. If they did, where did they get it? Certainly not from the columns of this paper—certainly not from the principal Whig papers of the country, surely not from the stump, nor from the halls of Congress. If a bank was the leading object, why was not a bank candidate selected? Why were two gentlemen placed upon the ticket, who were open and undeviating opponents of a bank? Were they put forwards as decoys, that the votes of the people might first be secured, and then these decoys made the instruments of a design of which the people did not hear, and to which they were not parties? Was any such fraud and perfidy contemplated? If it was, we were not in the secret. If we had been, and had lent a hand to forward such a stupendious conspicracy, we should look upon ourselves as forevermore a worthy object of the scorn and contempt of honest men.

Let us recur, a moment, to portions of the history of that memorable contest of 1840, and see if there be any excuse for the treatment with which Mr. Tyler is visited.

Gen. Harrison, in his speech at Dayton, in October, and Mr.. Tyler, in his Henrico letter of the same mouth, expressed their opposition to a Bank. We have heretofore quoted their views, and it is unnecessary to repeat them.

We heard many speeches, we read many addresses, and we were daily conversant with some 300 of the Whig newspapers of the United States during the whole contest, and we solemny aver, that we cannot recollect more than one public address, one speech, and two or three Whig newspapers, in which a National Bank was urged as a desirable measure, or as a question belonging to the controversy before the people.

The address we allude to, was the Bunker Hill declaration, and the speech was that of a gentleman in Baltimore, which frightened the committee of arrangements at the time, and they called another gentleman to the stand to deny that the issue had been truly presented.

In addition to this negative testimony inferential from the general silence of the Whig party on the subject, we may now quote some positive evidence that a National Bank was not an issue before the People.

The address of the Whig Central Committee to the Whigs and Conservatives of the United States, dated Washington, Aug. 25, 1840, and signed R. Garland and J. C. Clark, in behalf of the Committee, does not allude to the question of a National Bank.

The address to the people of Maryland, by the Whig Central Committee of the State, dated Baltimore, August, 1840, is silent upon the subject of a Bank.

At the great National Convention of Young Men, at Baltimore, in May, 1840, we heard not a word said about a National Bank.

At the great meeting of Whig merchants, addressed by Mr. Webster at New York, September, 1840, a National Bank was not called for in any of the resolutions. They did, however, ask Congress to assert its power to improve and regulate the finances and currency of the country, and so did we.

In the reports of the proceedings of the great meetings at Columbus, at Fort Meigs, at Saratoga, at Auburn, N. Y., at Richmond, and at Yorktown, Va., we find no allusion made to a National Bank.

But on the contrary, in the address of the Whig Convention for the nomination of electors, to the people of Virginia, we find the following against a Bank:

"But if opinions upon the Tariff, Internal Improvements, and *the* Bank, or *a* Bank, be the true tests of Republicanism, then how stands General Harrison in comparison with Mr. Van Buren? We answer, that upon the Tariff and Internal Improvements he cannot be worse than Mr. Van Buren, as we have shown you; and *as to the Bank, his unqualified declaration that is was unconstitutional is before you;* and there is no reason to believe that he is in favor of a Bank in any form, for he is assuredly opposed to a Government Bank. As far as we know or believe, fellow-citizens, General Harrison has *but one opinion about the Bank, and that is against it*, and we feel that we hazard nothing on saying that he would not consider any Bank constitutional which, in his opinion, would, if established, be both "inexpedient and pernicious."

We find also, in the "Address of J. C. Alford, William C. Dawson, Richard W. Habersham, Thomas Butler King, E. A. Nesbit, and Lott Warren, representatives from the State of Georgia, in the 26th Congress of the United States, to their constituents," May, 1840, the following:

"Those opposed to General Harrison attempt to show that he is in favor of a National Bank, by asserting that his supporters are in favor of such an institution. On this question let General Harrison speak for himself. In 1822, being a candidate for Congress, he published the following letter, giving his political opinions:

[The letter to the Cincinnati Inquisiter is quoted entire. It contains the following in relation to the Bank:]

"I believe that the charter given to the Bank of the United States was unconstitutional—it being not one of those measures necessary to carry any of the expressly granted powers into effect," &c.

These gentlemen state that General Harrison's opinions in regard to a Bank are similar to those of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, and that they have been preverted and misrepresented by his enemies. If they were his enemies who perverted and misrepresented General Harrison's oponions, by pronouncing him a Bank man, who are they who now "pervert and misrepresent" his opinions?

In an address to the people of North Carolina, by the Hon. Geo. E. Badger, it was declared to be untrue that Gen. Harrison was in favor of a National Bank.

In the Savannah Republican, of Semtember 15, 1840, an oragan of the Whigs in that section of the country, we find the following:

"We inadvertently suffered the communication of "A Van Buren Man, of 1836," to pass yesterday without comment. The fact is, we scarcely noticed the point and pith of the last paragraph, wherein our friend considers the two candidates the champions of Bank and Anti-Bank—Mr. Van Buren against and General Harrison in favor. He is entirely mistaken. *General Harrison is a consistent opponent of the United States Bank*, and so voted on all occasions, so far as we know. The Harrison party here has as large a number opposed to a Government Bank as their opponents."

In the New York Whig, a paper published early in the contest, we find the following paragraph:

"But we warn the Whigs against encumbering themselves with false issues. Let them not take up the gauntlet which their opponents offer. Above all, let them not take counsel of their adversaries. *We have nothing to do with a National Bank. The Whigs, if in power, would not charter one. We want no discussion about a Bank. That question is settled.*"

In the Albany Evening Journal, the leading organ of the Whigs in the Empire State, the following may be found:

"Whenever the Federal Administration finds it convenient to commit some new atrocity to meet its extravagant expenditures or cover up its profligacy, the Argus invariably strives to divert public attention from it by some stale tirade about a "National Bank." Thus we find it this morning announcing in two lines the passage of the Treasury Note Bill, and following up it brief disclosure of the irredeemable condition of the Government with nearly a whole column of objurgatory comment upon a 'Mammoth Incorporation,' *that the Whigs have no design or desire to create.*"

The Whig Governor of North Carolina, in his message to the Legislature of the State, in November, 1840, took ground directly and explicitly against a National Bank.

The Senate of the State of Georgia, in November, 1840, which, if we are not greatly mistaken, had a Whig majority, adopted the following among other resolutions:

"3*d. Resolved*, That the power to charter a Bank or any other Corporation is not granted to Congress by the Constitution, and is not necessary to carry into effect any power granted by that instrument."

In the speech of the Hon. Mr. Barnard, of N. Y., delivered in the House of Representatives, June, 1840, that distinguished Whig said:

"Banking is an unfit employment for the Government—it is a dangerous employment in whatever hands it may be, while, in dishonest and corrupt hands, it cannot fail to prove an engine of oppression, calamity, and ruin." * * * *

Sir, the influence which banks may be made to wield in the political affairs of this country, it once they can be enlisted on the side of Government, will be found to be irresistible and overwhelming. I believe, if this influence is not sought, it will be obtained by the Sub-treasury bill, and used with certain, steady, and tremendous effect. I think that banks, innocent as they are in general of all interference in politics, and harmless as they usually are and must be, when undisturbed in their action, except by wise and salutary regulations, and by the ordinary laws of money and trade, and left to a just competition among themselves, yet I think that banks are capaof being controlled by the Government, and erected into instruments and engines, before which a vast amount of public and popular opinion on political matters may be made to bow down in abjectness and subserviency to Executive dictation. * *

Sir, nobody knows better than the President of the United States the influence which banks may be made to wield in politics. Nothing is better understood than the use that was made of this bank influence, for a series of years, in the State from which he and I come, for the benefiit of a party there.

The President, indeed, and his friends, are prone to represent this influence as always opposed to Government. The last year, I think he complained, in his annual message, that this influence had been brought to bear against him in the elections—unjustly complained, as I think, and without foundation. The same evil influence, as we all know, has been attributed, in unsparing terms, to the late Bank of the United States. And in his late message the President talks of "the number and power of the persons connected with the banks," of their "fearful weight," of their "ability to perpetuate their authority," and of their "controlling the Government in peace aud in war,"

Well, sir, if such influence really belongs to banks, and if that influence may be brought to bear in hostility to Government—a point about which the People have no occasion of alarm—what hinders that this same influence should not be secured in favor of Government?

Now, we ask any candid reader if, on looking over these confirmations of the general truth we have stated, that the question of a National Bank was not the issue before the People in 1840, he can maintain the charge of perfidy against Mr. Tyler for adhering to his principles. On the contrary, if the charge of perfidy is applicable to any body, is it not to be applied to those who maintained one set of principes before the People, and another and an opposite set after having achieved the victory? We make no recriminations. But those who live in glass houses should never throw stones.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The following is a condensed view of the provisions of the General Bankrupt Law, passed by the late Extra Congress:

The first section establishes a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States, and provides that all persons owing debts, who shall by petition, setting forth a list of their creditors, the amount due each, with an inventory of their property of any kind, verified by oath, apply to the proper court, shall be deemed Bankrupt. All persons being merchants, or retailers, all bankers, factors, brokers, underwriters, or marine insurers, owing not less than $2000, shall be liable to become bankrupts, and may, on petition of one or more of their creditors, to whom they owe not less than $500, be so declared in the following cases to wit: in case of departure from the State with an intent to defraud; of having procured himself to be arrested, or his goods taken on execution, or having removed goods for concealment, or having fraudulently asssgned. Any such person, however, may have a trial by jury to ascertain the facts.

The second section declares all future payment made in contemplation of bankruptcy, or to prefer any creditor, fraudulent and void, and the person making them shall receive no discharge. So in case of a voluntary bankrupt—If he secures any preference to one creditor over another, in contemplation of the passage of this law, he shall not receive a discharge, unless a majority of creditors consent to it.

By section third, all property of every description, of every person declared a bankrupt, as hereinafter provided, shall be *ipso facto* divested out of the bankrupt, and the same shall be vested in such assignee as shall be appointed by the court—suits pending by the bankrupt shall be continued by the assignee, no suit by or against an assignee shall abate by death of said assignee, except such necessary household and kitchen furniture of the bankrupt, as the assignee shall designate having reference in the amount to the family and condition of the bankrupt, but in no case to exceed in value $300, and also the necessary wearing apparel—on exception being taken to the determination of the assignee, the matter to be decided by the court.

The fourth section provides that every bankrupt who faithfully complies with the provisions of the act, shall be entitled to a full discharge from all his debts, and a certificate of that effect granted him; not, however, within 90 days of the decree being granted, nor till 70 days notice shall have been given to all creditors to appear and show cause why the certificate should not be granted. Such bankrupts shall at all times be subject to examination orally, or upon written interrogatories, before such court, on oath, all matters rolating to such bankruptcy, which are necessary for the purposes of justice. If any case of bankruptcy, a majority in number, and value, of the creditors who shall have proved their beats, shall at the time of hearing of the petitition for discharge and certificate, object to such bankrupt, or if, upon such hearing a discharge shall not be decreed to him he may demand a trial by jury, upon a proper issue to be directed by the court, or he may appeal by that decision to the Circuit Court. And if upon a full hearing, it shall be found by the court or the jury that the bankrupt has, in all things, complied with the requisitions of this act, the court shall decree his dicharge.

Section fifth provides that creditors coming in and proving their claims shall be paid *pro rata*, and no preference shall be given except for debts, due the United Stated, and laborers in the service of the bankrupt, when those of the latter shall not exceed $25. Debts not due till a future day shall have their value ascertained and allowed.

The sixth section gives the District Court jurisdiction in all matters arising under this act. The Court to regulate the forms of proceeding and the fees.

The seventh section provides that all proceedings shall take place in the district where the bankrupt resides.

By section eight the Circuit Court has concurrent jurisdiction with the District Court of suits brought by the assignee against persons claiming an adverse interest or by such persons claiming an adverse interest, or by such persons against the assignee, touching any property or rights of property of the bankrupts transferable to, or vested in the assignee; all such suits barred after two years from the date of the bankruptcy.

Section ninth provides that all sales by the assignee shall be made as ordered by the Court, and all assets paid into Court within 60 days of the time of their receipt, and the assignee shall give bonds for the faithful discharge of his duties.

Section tenth requires the collections or assets, to be made as speedily as the interests of the creditors will allow, and a distribution of them to be made every six months, and all proceedings shall be closed if practicable in two years.

Section eleventh gives the assignee authority to redeem and discharge any mortgage, linen, &c. upon any property, and to tender a due performance of the conditions thereof, and also to compound debts, under the order or direction of the court, and creditors shall have notice, and be allowed to show cause, why such order or direction should not be passed.

Section twelfth establishes the fees to be charged by the officers, and makes all the proceedings matters of record.

Section thirteen provides for cases in which two or more persons who were partners in trade, become insolvent, and directs the assignee to distribute the proceeds of property, joint and separate, among their joint and separate creditors according to equitable rules—in all respects, except as relates to the manner of disposing of the proceeds of the property of such partners, the proceeds against them shall be the same as if had against one person alone.

The remaining sections prescribe the forms of deeds to be given by the assignee, and the time when the act shall take effect and the period of its duration.

The Kentucky Yeoman has the following strictures on the bill, to every word of which, we cordially subscribe: "It is a bill to enable bold and dashing speculators to make fortunes at a single dash; or, if they should fail, to be relieved from all responsibilities growing out of their reckless adventures, when they will be left free to try the same course again. The operations of this law, will be for the benefit of large dealers only. The man who is in debt less than $2,000; the humble dealer, mechanic and operative will derive no advantages from it; while, if a number such should be creditors to some high blood to the aggregate of two or three thousand dollars, he can pay off his debts to them by taking advantages of this law, at the same time they must struggle on in debt, if they have not credit enough or inclination to get in debt $2,000. One provision of the bill is compulsory, enabling creditors to have the effects of the debtor placed in the hands of trustees or commissioners for their benefit. From the operations of this part of the law—the only equitable and beneficial feature in it—banks and other corporations who may be swindling the community on a large scale, are exempt. This is partial and unjust, but in strict accordance with whig ethics."

From the Baltimore Republican.

Down she goes—Give us the names—We have repeatedly called for the names of those who are indebted to the late monster; particularly such as have had want, "Mahogany stock" Web would call fair "business transactions," with the concern, that the widows and orphans and others who have been robbed, might know the authors of their distress, and also know whether to hold on to the little left to them, or dispose of it at once. But those who could have answered were as dumb as death; and we now see a daily decline of one dollar per share on the stock. We say again "*give us the names*"—let us see "*who has done this.*"

In New York on Friday, the stock of this fraudulent concern, went down as low as 83! and the notes were at 31 discount! The "money article," of the Philadelphia Ledger, of the same date, contains the following remarks:

United States Bank stock sold as low as $9 25 per share, currency, and closed very heavy at that. The impression is daily strengthening that the present price is much more than will ever be realized by holders when the affairs of the Bank are entirely wound up. We have as yet seen nothing that has induced us to waver in the truth of the statement which we published of the condition of the Bank shortly after the last suspension. In our estimation, the assets of the Bank, and the expenses attendant upon their collection, were, as it appeared to us, wholly insufficient to pay the debts for which their own exhibit showed them to be liable. There is that daily occuring which makes its truth more glaringly apparent.

Of the amount of assets placed in the hands of trustees to cover the amount of balances due from the Bank of the United States to the other city banks, (amounting, in the aggregate, to about four and a half millions of dollars,) but one hundred thousand dollars have as yet been collected, and this, it is presumed, is of the better part of the debt.

It is now between two and three months since these assets, amounting to some seven millions of dollars, if we remember rightly, were placed in the hands of trustees; and if, within that time, but one hundred thousand dollars have been realized from them, it will require a nicer arithmetician than we profess to be, to cipher out the precise day when the remaining six million nine hundred thousand dollars will be forthcoming. All our banks, more or less, feel the effects of their indiscreet attempts to uphold the United States Bank, by becoming liable for her debts. It *is* seen by all in the fall of their stocks, as the fate of the Bank of the United States becomes more plainly visible. The two or three—among them the Girard Bank—that cut loose from the "regulator," and attended to their own interests, are seen to be gradually improving in price, and may possibly come out of the ordeal unscathed.

The Land Bustribution Bill.—We are glad to perceive that Messrs. Buchanan and Sturgeon, in consequence of the refusal of the Senate to make this bill conform to the wishes of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, will be relieved from the necessity of voting for this unwise and impolitic measure. Mr. Buchanan, has not only put the true construction upon the words of the instructing resoluton, but upon its spirit also, if its spirit can be gathered from the debates which were held upon its passage. The subject was under discussion in our State Senate for a great length of time, and formed the basis of a speech from nearly if not quite all the Whig speaking members of that body, several of whom, Mr. Penrose against the number, occupied several days in discussing it. By all of these gentlemen, if our memory serves us right, the ground was distinctly taken, that the General Government had no right to grant to the new States any larger quantity of the public lands, in proportion to their population, than what should be granted to the old. Much was said about the blood of Pennsylvania being shed to mantain the possession of these lands, and a vast quantity of patriotic declamation expended in asserting the right of Pennsylvania to her just proportion.

The resolution was drawn with great care, and corrected, we think, by the critical gentleman from Allegany, Mr. Williams, who would quarrel for a week about a particular form of expression—it was gravely deliberated upon and debated for weeks; and we think it is a piece of presdmption in Mr. Clay, insulting to the Whig Senators of Pennsylvania, to rise in his place, and say, in effect, to Mr. Buchanan, that they did not understand the meaning of their own language. We think that Mr. Penrose, who had the resolution under his particular charge in the Senate, should at once demand an apology from Mr. Clay.—*Pensylvanian.*

CONTENTS OF THE FARMERS' REGISTER FOR SEPTEMBER 1841.

Original Communications.—Shell marl under peat in Vermont; Mistakes of the names and characters of grasses; The Board of Agriculture; Wax procured from sugar canes; Liebig's Organic Chemistry; Red clover &c. in France; Disputed questions in agriculture; Notes on the Sandy Point estate, No. 3; "Agricultural statistics" corrected; Rejoinder; A suggestion to agricultural societies; Movement of the people for promoting a banking reform, and the resumption and maintenance of specie payments; Season and crops; A sample of editorial and publicatian profits; Monthly summary of news.

Selections.—Address to the Henrico Agricultural Society, concluded; How does climate affect the stapel of wool? The curculio; Sheep poisened by the common red cherry; Cotton and Corn—a dialogue; A substitute suggested for green crops for turning down; On top-dressing; Cows, before and after calving; Carrier pigeons; Baldwin's patent stock mill, or corn and cob crusher; Artesian boring at Paris; Discovery in Virginia of the regular mineral salt formation; Limestone and calcareous earth in the Pee Dee country; Experiments to show the proper state of wheat for reaping; Bone dust; Address to the friends of a national agricultural society; The canker worm; Moisture of the soil. Watering; saving grass seeds; Modes of transmuting wheat to cheat; Experiments on nitrate of soda and saltpetre; More disputes among the sellers of Berkshire hogs; Growth of plants without mould; Experiments and observations on the action of charcoal from wood on vegetation; The bee-moth; The tare culture; Henrico Agricultural and Horticultural Society; Discourse on the character, properties, and importance to man, of the graminee or true grasses; The peach. Important experiment; The alpaca; Blister flies; Tomato figs; Table of manures. Their properties and mode of applications; Source of the carbon of plants.

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14, 1841.

☞ The *second* Veto Message, or Kite-flying Bank, did not reach this place by the last mails, but doubtless will by the next.

Congress.—We have concluded not to cumber our columns this week with the doings of Congress, as nothing of importance is transpiring in either House. For what purpose they continue in session, we are at a loss to determine, unless it be to gratify Mr. Clay in some of his secret manouvres for the Presidency. A resolution to adjourn on the 6th instant, was kicked out of the House on the 30th ult.; and Mr Clay declared in the Senate on the same day, that he would not agree to adjourn until they had passed their *Bank* and *Tariff* Bills. His *will* being omnipotent with the majority, an adjournment may not take place before the meeting of the regular session in December! The two Houses of Congress must remain in session for months to gratify Mr. *Clay*, but who pays the expense?

☞ We are glad to see the Democracy of our State beginning to move in preparation for the great struggle next summer. Democratic PERSON has taken the lead, by calling a County Convention to meet on the 8th January next, to bring out her strongest men for the Legislature. Would it not be a judicious move, for the Democrats in every county in the State to hold a County Convention for the same purpose on the same day? We feel satisfied, that all that is necessary to insure us a large majority in the next Legislature, is, for our party to bring out their strongest men in every county, and then make "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether." And will they not do this in defence of their glorious principles? and especially when it is recollected that it will be the duty of the next Legislature to lay off anew the Congressional Districts of the State? But more anon.

☞ *Poor men, behold your promised "Relief"!*—The papers of New York, Charleston, Augusta, &c., state that Coffee, Sugar, and Tea have already risen two cents per pound in consequence of the Tariff Bill now on its passage through Congress.

The Cabinet.—It seems to be settled in the public mind at Washington, that the present Cabinet, if the members do not resign, will be dismissed by the President on the adjournment of Congress. This being the state of affairs, rumor is busy in designating the individuals who are likely to compose the new Cabinet. Gov. *Tazewell* and Judge *Upshur* of Virginia, (Republicans of the old Jeffersonian school;) Gov. *Marcy* of New York, Gov. *Polk* of Tennessee, and the Hon. *George R. Gilmer* of Georgia, all the right stamp, are confidentially named by some of the leading papers as likely to go into the places of the present Federal Cabinet.—What a glorious exchange this would be! With such a Cabinet, Mr. TYLER could not fail to command the universal confidence of all true Republicans.

Gov. *Morehead* has advertised. that 50,000 acres of reclaimed Swamp land, lying in Hyde County, will be offered at Public Auction on the 30th Nov. next, on a credit of one, two, and three years. The lands are said to be of surpassing fertility.

Good!—It is said the Senate have refused to confirm the appointment of *Bela Badger* to an important office in the Custom House at Philadelphia. *Bela's* "pipe-laying" frauds on the ballot-box were a *leetle* too palpable and outrageous, even for the stomach of "whiggery."

The nominations of Col. TODD as Minister to Russia; Mr. JENIFER, as Minister to Austria, and Col. WOOL as Brigadier-General of the U. S. Army, in place of Gen. Scott promoted, have been confirmed by the Senate. It is rumored that the nomination of Mr. EVERETT as Minister to England will be rejected—several Southern Whig Senators opposing it on the grounds of his known Abolition opinions. Rumor also says that Mr. WEBSTER will be sent to England after he leaves the Cabinet. We hope not.

The truth in a Nut-shell.—Dr. MALLORY, member of Congress from the Norfolk district, Va., having been severely censured by a portion of his constituents for his vote against the Bank, Distribution, Tariff, &c., he having been elected as a *Whig*, has written a capital letter in reply, which he concludes as follows:

"The question is again to be decided, whether Republican or Federal doctrines are to shape the administration of this Government, and I am prepared for the contest. I rejoice that the line is so soon to be drawn; and now that the Federal party are about to take the field under their own banners, stripped of our name and uniform, though the fire will be hot and the charge desperate, I have no doubt of the issue of the struggle."

Progress of Whiggery.—The "Western Whig Banner," published at Lincolnton, N. C., has been discontinued for want of patronage.

The stock of the United States Bank—Biddle's *Regulator*—is selling in Philadelphia at $6 25 per share of $100!

The "Fiscal Corporation."—This insidious scheme of a Bank, got up confessedly to embarrass and entrap the President, after being rushed through the House with hot and indecent haste, and lying dormant in the Senate for several days, has been reported to the latter body without amendment. It will doubtless pass and go to President TYLER, where all parties seem to be well satisfied a *Veto* awaits it. Indeed no one who will read the President's late veto message, and then examine this new scheme of a Bank, can hesitate a moment in his conclusions as to its fate. The Washington Correspondent of the *Philadelphia Ledger*, a neutral paper, thus sketches the features of the new monster:

This is an extraordinary Bill and it bears an extraordinary title. It is not called 'a *Bank*,' because this would be "meet for the men;" it is termed a "*Fiscal Corporation*," and this "corporation" is to be milk for the babes." And this "fiscal corporation," with a capital of 21 millions of dollars, is to do what? Is it solely to collect, keep and disburse the public money for the purpose of the Government, as expressed in the title of the Bill? No, this is the "milk for the babes." It is to deal in "*foreign exchanges*," in which exchange bills drawn from one State to another are also to be included; and this is "meet for the men." And if A. in Philadelphia draw on B. in Camden, 60 days sight, and B. in Camden draw back on A. in Philadelphia for the same sum, payable on the same day, this is also "dealing in foreign exchanges," and constitutes the "bone and sinew," of the "meet for the men."

This bill then gives us a "kiting bank," but one which excludes from its transactions all but mercantile men, because these are the only ones supposed to deal *bona fide* in foreign exchanges; so that if the former *Bank of the United States* intentionally or unintentionally ever benefitted a mechanic a farmer or the like, this "*fiscal corporation*" for the "collecting, safe-keeping and disbursing of the Public Revenue" will exclusively benefit the merchant dealing in "foreign exchanges."

If a man, not a merchant, wishes for an accommodation from that institution, the "gentleman of the Corporation" will tell him that he must purchase a bill on London, Paris, or Camden, that is, he must either purchase a bill which he must again sell to the foreign importer, or he must "kite." The "Fiscal Corporation for the collecting, safe-keeping and disbursing of the Public Revenue," then collects the money due to the United States, in order to lend it to the *importer of English and French Dry Goods*, to the visible injury of our manufacturers, or to encourage "*kiting*," the most infamous species of open credits ever resorted to by bankrupt speculators, and ruined gamblers. This assuredly is the broadest farce ever acted in a legislative assembly, and is much better fitted for an after piece in a play-house, than for an act of the Congress of the Nation. The fact is, it is really nothing more than an after piece, performed after the drama of the "Fiscal Bank" has signally failed. And I can assure you, this after piece, too, will be hissed off the stage, though the actors, stage managers, and supernumeraries, nay, even the fidlers in the orchestra are determined to clap it through. What opinions must these men entertain of the people of the United States? What faith can they put in republican institutions and in the capacity of the people for self-government, if they believe them to be so egregiously dull as not to perceive the drift of this bill? And what opinions can these men entertain of the virture and intelligence of the President?

Have they so far lost all faith in the integrity of men, as to believe that because a wise and honorable man rejects one measure as bad, he may be made to consent to another which is worse? The first bill for the creation of a Fiscal Bank was bad enough, but because the President would not sign it, a compromise is offered which is worse, and now that that compromise, together, with the first bill, is *vetoed*, a new scheme, worse by far than either of the foregoing, is produced with a view of entrapping the Chief Magistrate. But they have already an inkling that this scheme too won't do, and a fourth project is said to be already cut and dried, and ready to be voted on, and if that won't answer, a fifth and a sixth, and so on. They are determined to imitate the proceedings of the "Long Parliament," and would readily consign President Tyler to the scaffold, were he not backed by seventeen millions of freemen, who in the last instance are the sovereign judges of his actions.

To illustrate further the character of this measure, we quote the following article from "*The Index*," a new paper just started at Alexandria, D. C., and Edited by J. E. Dow, who, it is said, was a warm "Whig" in the contest of 1840. Hear him:

"*The 'Fiscal Corporation.'*—This is the name of the new Bank bill, introduced into the House yesterday, by Mr. Sergeant. It is another of the old tricks of Federalism. They are always changing the names of things. This has ever been a part of their tactics. As soon as one name grows odious under their action, they immediately change it for another, *but never change their principles*—they are always the same.

"Now, what does it matter to the People or the President, or the Constitution, whether you call this thing the "Fiscal *Bank*," or the "Fiscal *Corporation?*" So far as we could judge, from hearing it read by the clerk, it is essentially and substantially the same, as the one just vetoed; and, as Mr. Wise most justly and conclusively showed, cannot, for that reason, be properly introduced or considered at this session. A Bank with power to discount notes and bonds, or one to discount bills of exchange, drafts, &c. Where is the difference?

"Optics sharp it takes, I ween,
To see what is not to be seen;
But, sharper still, the diff'rence see
'Twixt *tweedledeedum* and *tweedledee*."

"Do they think that Mr. Tyler is to be cheated out of his principles, by this flimsy subterfuge?—That the Republican party are to be bubbled by it? That the 'poor Constitution,' as Mr. Benton says, 'is to be cheated and defrauded? We tell them, No. It cannot be. The President will maintain the proud position which his firmness and regard for principle has procured him, and spurn this additional effort of a party, bent on conquest and plunder, to crush and destroy him."

When Mr. Tyler's second *veto* comes, then will come the Whig tempest: open war will be declared against the President, but the People will sustain him.

"Bank or no Bank."—The Federal Whig politicians and presses and abusing Mr. TYLER for opposing their darling scheme of a National Bank;—they say he was in duty bound to sign the Bank Bill, or resign, as the People in electing Gen. Harrison decided in favor of a Bank. But these tricksters know that such assertions are untrue; they know very well that their leaders studiously avoided an issue with the Democracy on the Bank question, and even denied that the Whig party or their Candidates for President and Vice President wanted a Bank. These facts we are now enabled to prove by prominent members of their own party.

First, we refer the reader to an article on our first page, from the Washington *Madisonian*, headed "Who are the perfidious?" During the contest of 1840, the Madisonian was recognized as among the accredited organs of the Whig party, and was even recommended and franked by thousands by the "Executive Committee," of the Whig members of Congress. Surely, then the Madisonian must be a competent witness in the case.

But we have a still stranger witness—no less a personage than the present Secretary of the Treasury *Thomas Ewing*. Hear what *he* said in the midst of the contest:

"LANCASTER, July 18th, 1840.

"MY DEAR SIR: On my return from Columbus this evening, I received your letter informing me that it was asserted at a public meeting in Washington county that in a speech at Philadelphia, I had said the true question between the parties, was a Bank of the United States, and that you from a knowledge of the *real* question and of *me* had contradicted the assersion. In this, of course, you were perfectly safe. I made no such statement, but the very contrary. I avowed that the true question was and is the *restriction or extension* of *Executive power*:—That *its* encroachments open and convert were of the most alarming nature, and if not resisted must end in the subversion of all that is valued in the Republican principles of our Government; and that a gorgeous monarchy in *effect*, if not in name, must rise of its ruins. I said that our opponents were attempting to make the question of a *Bank* the issue between the parties. I spoke of the *impudence* and *absurdity* of the attempt. That a *Bank* was not and never had been considered by us as any thing more than a mere matter of convenience—a useful article of furniture in our *noble edifice*. That our opponents were gravely raising and debating the question whether this article of furniture was convenient or necessary—whether we should have a *table* or a *settee* standing in our halls—while their sappers and miners were at work tumbling its walls and columns about our ears. This, with amplification and illustration is the substance of what I said touching *that* particular subject. You perceive therefore that you did not mistake my opinions or my language. * * * * *

"Your sincere friend,

"T. EWING.

"L. D. Barker, Esq."

Here is a distinct avowel by one of the leaders of the party in Gen. Harrison's own State, "that a Bank was not, and never had been considered by us (the Whigs) as any thing more than a mere matter of convenience." He speaks of the attempt of the Democrats to make the *Bank* the *test question* between the two parties, as "*absurd*," and "impudent." Yet, as soon as these political mountebanks, by concealing their true principles, had cheated the People out of their votes, and got into power, they impudently proclaim that a Bank must be chartered because the People, in electing them, called for it. And this same *Thomas Ewing*, the man who wrote the above letter, *before the election*, was the first to declare, after he got into office, that the Bank was the test question before the People, and is now among the loudest in accusing Mr. TYLER of "perfidity" and "treachery" for Vetoing the Bank Bill! What an impudent attempt at deception, and how characteristic of Federalism! But in their cunningly concerted scheme to deceive and cheat the *People*, the conspirators most awfully deceived themselves: in an evil moment they put JOHN TYLER on their ticket for Vice President, and a kind Providence has made him the honored instrument to crush the wicked schemes of the Federalist, and save the constitution and liberties of his country.

The Distribution Bill.—This odious and dangerous measure has finally passed both Houses of Congress, and is now in the hands of the President. He will doubtless sign it, since an amendment made to the Bill in Senate, renders it almost a dead letter. The amendment we allude to, and the features and consequences of the whole Bill may be very fully gathered from the following article from the New York *Sun*, a neutral paper:

"By the amendment of Mr. Berrien, distribution is to cease whenever the wants of the Treasury shall require a duty of more than twenty per cent. *ad valorem*, upon any imported articles. As we understand, the state of the Government finances, the amount of expenditures and of revenue, the very case contemplated by the amendment, now exists and is likely to continue for a long time to come. A tariff of twenty per cent. would be insufficient, even now, to pay the current expenses of the Government aside from the income of the public lands. If this be so, the passage of the distribution bill in its present shape renders it a mere dead letter. The contingency which is to render it inoperative, is already staring it in the face.

"There is then but one way to escape from this dilemma, that is to increase the national debt. By borrowing money to pay the expenses of Government, an increase of the tariff may be avoided, and the proceeds of the lands may then be distributed. But what would this be in effect but borrowing money to distribute among the States? What can it matter, whether the thing be done directly or indirectly? Can it be supposed, that any American Congress would ever sanction such proceedings? Or would President Tyler, who has avowed his uncompromising hostility to a national debt, ever countenance the creation of one for such unconstitutional purposes? No, never.

"But suppose all these difficulties surmounted, and the process of distribution under way; what will be effect of it? Suppose New York to receive five hundred thousand dollars as her portion, does this enrich New York to that amount? No; on the contrary it impoverishes her; her citizens pay it back dollar for dollar, with the interest and expenses of collection added. The whole revenue of the Government is paid by the people. All contribute towards it—the poor old woman who sips her cup of tea and coffee, as well as the rich nabob who weres the costly fabrics, and consumes the luxries of other lands. Abstarct the income of the lands from the revenue, and we, the people, the consumers, must make up the deficiency by payment in some other way. If a debt is created, we must pay both interest and principle; if higher duties are levied upon our food and clothing, we must pay those also. The five hundred thousand dollars, therefore, ostentatiously given to the State of New York, as a generous gratuity, would, in reality, cost her citizens a much larger sum.

"These are simple truths, which commend themselves to the common sense of every intlligent man. We state them, because the public ought to know and consider them, and not from any hostility to the friends of this bill. We are in favor of raising all the revenue necessary to enable our Government to go on prosperously at home and abroad. It must be raised too, by taxes direct or indirect, and so long as the latter mode is not used to cheat the people out of their money for improper purposes, it does not matter which. But this Government travels entirely beyond its proper sphere of action, when it raises revenue from the pockets of the people to distribute among the States. By direct taxation it would never dare do this. Ought it then to do it by indirection? All honest men must answer, No. If the States want money, let them tax their own people, and not call upon the Federal Government to do it for them. The people are not a mass of fools. They know it will cost them less to pay the money in direct taxes to their own State governments, than to pay it indirectly to the General Government, there to go through with the further process of division. Is it not far better, therefore, and more econemical to let the public lends remain as they are, and let the States rely upon the wisdom and justice of their citizens for such financial aid as they need?"

Who are the Tory Party?—It is certainly unfortunate for the Federalists of the present day, that they have such a reckless hotspur as Mr. CLAY for their leader. With the inappropriate title of "Whigs" for themselves, and the application of the odious term "*Tory*" to the Democrats, they have made, and still hope to make, a vast amount of political capital. But, fortunately for the cause of truth and justice, Mr. CLAY has "put the saddle on the right horse," by avowing the perfect identity in principles and actions of the "*Whigs*" of this country, and the "*Tories*" of Great Britain. We lay the facts of the case before the country, and ask every one to read for himself, and then say who are the *Tory Party*.

In debating the Tariff Bill in the Senate, on the 28th ultimo, on a proposition to lay a duty on foreign Sumach, (now admitted free of duty,) Mr. CLAY opposed the motion, and was congratulated by Mr. CALHOUN for having, once in his life, advocated the doctrine of *free trade*. This home-thrust aroused the leader of Whiggery, who replied as follows:

Mr. *Clay* observed that the Senator from South Corolina based his abstactions on the theories of books—on English authorities, and on the arguments urged in favor of free trade by a certain party in the British Parliament. Now he (Mr. *Clay*) and his friends would not admit of these authorities being entitled to as much weight as the universal practice of nations, which in all parts of the world was found to be in favor of protecting home manufactures to an extent sufficient to keep them in a flourishing condition. This was the whole difference. The Senator was in favor of book theory and abstractions: he (Mr. *Clay*) and his friends were in favor of the universal practice of nations, and the wholesome and necessary protection of domestic manufactures.—And what better proof could be given of national decision on this point than that furnished by the recent elections in Great Britain. A report on the subject of free trade, written by that accute and ingenious Scotchman, Mr. Hume, had obtained pretty general circulation in this country. On the principles set forth in that report the British Ministry went before the people of England at a general election, and the result proved that they were repudiated. The question was fully submitted to the British people, and they put their seal of condemnation upon it. Mr. Hume's own constituents repudiated him and his principles. On that very question he lost his election. The British Ministry has been defeated most signally on that very question. The British people have decided in favor of the practice of the practice of nations, and against men, theories, and abstractions. They have decided that the first duty of their Ministry is to protect the British nation, and British interests, in preference to running wildly into abstract principles.

Mr. *Calhoun* had supposed the Senator from Kentucky was possessed of more tact than to allude at all to the recent elections in England, and claim them as a triumph of his principles, much less to express himself in such strong terms of approbation at the result. The Senator was, however, elated at the favorable result of the late elections to the Tory party in England. That was not much to be wondered at; for the interests, objects, and aims of the Tory party there, and of the Whig party here, are identical. The identity of the two parties is remarkable. The Tory party are the patrons of corporate monopolies; and are not you? They are advocates of a high tariff; and are not you? They are the supporters of a National Bank; and are not yon? They are for corn laws—laws oppressive to the mass of the people, and favorable to their own power; and are not you? Witness this bill. The Tory party in England are not supported by the British people.—That party is the representative of the mere aristocracy of the country, which, though the most odious and oppressive system of coercion exercised over the tenantry of the country, has obtained the power of starvtng the mass of the people, by the continuation of laws, exclusively protecting the landed interest, that is, the rent rolls of the aristocracy.—These laws that party will uphold, rather than suffer the people to obtain cheap bread. The Administration party in England wished to dissipate this odious system of exclusive legislation, and give the mass of the people cheap bread. This the Senator from Kentucky characterizes as ridiculous abstraction. And who are these Tories of England? Do not the Abolitionist constitute a large portion of that party? Those very Abolitionists, who have more sympathy for the negroes of the West India islands, than for the starving and oppressed white laborers of England. And why? Because it is the interest of the Tory party to have high rents at home, and high tariff duties against the sugar of this country, for the protection of the owners of estates in the West India islands. This is the party, the success of which, at the recent elections in Great Britain, has so elated the Senator from Kentucky! The success of that party in England, and of the Whig party here, is the success of the great money power, which concentrates the interests of the two parties, and identifies their principles. The struggle of both is a struggle for the ascendency of this great money power. When the whole subject is narrowly looked into, it is seen that whole question at issue is that of the ascendency of this enormous and dangerous power, or that of popular rights. And this is a struggle which the Opposition in this Capitol, to whom alone the people of this country can now look for protection against the measures threatened to be consumated here, will maintain to the last, regardless of the success of the Tories abroad or their allies at home.

Mr. *Walker* was greatly surprised when he heard the reference of the Senator from Kentucy to the success of the Tories in England in support of his principles of high tariff and protective duties. Did not the Senator know how the late elections of Great Britain had been carried? They were carried by the coercion of the landed interest over the tenantry of the country. In Scotland and Ireland, where the power of the landed interest over the tenantry was not so absolute as in English counties, there was a large majority against the Tories. But the aristocratic interests in the English counties were predominant and there alone the Tories received the overwhelming vote which gave them the ascendency. The success of that party was a thing with which the people of England had nothing to do; the mass of the people were excluded from having any voice in the matter at all. It was the result of the power of the landlord over their tenantry. The voters at the election throughout the British nation did not exceed four millions, being only one-seventh of the population. The majority of this four millions was entirely under the control of the aristocracy, and hence the favorable result to the Tory party, upon the occasion of life and death, which called forth all the energies of the aristocracy. If the vote could be honestly taken by ballot, and there were free suffrage in Great Britain, as there is here, can any man doubt that there would have been an overwhelming majority in favor of the liberal Ministry of England, and against the Tory interests? The voice of Great Britain is against Tory principles. It is impossible it can be otherwise. No nation could vote against the interests of four-fifths of its population, for the sake of supporting the remaining one-fifth in exclusive and oppressive privileges. How long will the Tory party continue in power in England? Just as long as the Whig party in this. The seeds of dissolution are sown in their very assumption of power. They would not have even a reign of ninety days. They will be scattered to the four winds of Heaven, as the Whigs are now being scattered in this country.

North Carolina Manufactures.—A friend presented us the other day with a plug of *Tobacco*, from the manufactory of Maj. R. V. MICHAUX, of Burke County, which (considering ourself a judge of "the article") we feel no hesitation in pronouncing a very superior quality. All it wants is *age* to make it equal, if not superior to the best James River we have ever seen in this country. The rich lands of Burke must be well adapted to growing tobacco, and we hope Maj. M's experience in the business, will insure him ample success in this (to Western North Carolina) new source of wealth.

Clayism.—When the new Federal humbug, the "Fiscal Corporation" for "heading Capt. Tyler," came from the House to the Senate, a Committee was appointed to consider and report upon it; and, contrary to all parliamentary usage, the President of Senate made up the Committee entirely of Federal Senators, who of course reported the Bill without any amendment. This is pure, unadulterated *Clayism*—shut out all light, and give the minority no chance to be heard.

Southern Literary Messenger.—We have been unavoidably prevented from acknowledging in due season, the reception of the July and August Nos. of this popular literary work. The September No. has also just come to hand. A perusal of the two first mentioned Nos., and also a few articles in the last, has but increased our admiration of the *Messenger*. Those fond of reading of "hair-breadth escapes by flood and field," and disposed to a little mirth withal, should read "Murty O'Hanly," in the August No. "The Fatherless Daughter," in the same No., is thrillingly interesting. In the September No., the review of Franklin's Works, by Jared Sparks, is a capital production, which we intend to transfer to our columns so soon as the pressure of Congressional matter ceases. "Reflections suggested by the French Revolution," well merit the encomiums bestowed on the article, by the Editors. But we will cease further discrimination, and tender the perusal of the Messenger to any of our friends who will call for it.

Prolific Wheat.—A gentleman of this County has sent us a stalk of Wheat, on which there are *eight* distinct heads well filled with grain. We could not conveniently count the number of grains on this stalk without rubbing them out, which we did not wish to do; but have no doubt they are sufficiently numerous to astonish many of our Wheat growers. The cluster of heads has more the appearance of a corn tossel than the yield of our grain of Wheat. The same gentleman assures us that he has known a single grain of this wheat to produce *seventy-two* heads! Beat this who can! It is called the "*California* Wheat."

Lynch Law.—A number of the citizens of Philips county, Arkansas, and Coahoma County, Missp., recently took up a gang of 27 counterfeiters and horse-thieves, tried them before Judge Lynch, condemned them of course, and after binding their feet and hands, threw them into the mississippi river.

The Distribution Bill signed.—The National Intlligencer of this morning told us that the Distribution bill was signed yesterday, (Friday, hangman's day.) The Intelligencer's report was verified in the course of this day by its delivery to the House of Representatives.

This most inauspicious of all Mr. *Clay's* measures, as it regards the policy of the Government, will go far towards obliterating the demarcation between the Federal and State Governments, so essential to the preservation of our happy system. It is, in fact, directly and permanetly putting the State Governments on the Federal revenue for support, and to a very great extent, as the debate has shown, upon the customs. The great effect of the measure is to make the General Government impose the taxes which the State Legislatures are to dispose of, but will not take the responsibility of levying on the people, for the purposes for which they would apply them. This, then, is the epoch of a great and fatal revolution in the system left us by our forefathers, and wholly at war with the great fundamental Republican maxim, which combines the responsibility of *levying* with that of expending the taxes. If Congress hereafter is to furnish the supplies for the State Legislatures to appropriate, they are subsidied, and the people divorced from their immediate representatives. The supplies thus obtained by legislative bodies will never be applied as taxes drawn by themselves directly from their constitutents. All such acquisitions will be considered as spoils by those into whose hands they fall, and will beget a corrupt, gambling, mercenary, selfish spirit, which must gradually quite estrange those who should represent the people in their local assemblies, from all the virtues which rendered them useful, honest, and patriotic in domestic legislation, and vigilant sentinals over that of the Congress of the Union.

The surrender of the public land revenue is but the first of the gifts destined to blend Federal and State legislation, and finally to make the latter but the mere emanation of the former. The taxing power is every where the sovereign power; and, in the end, the power which imposes and distributes the taxes here, will consolidate the Government—if not in form, certainly in effect.—*Globe.*

COST OF A WHIG PRESIDENT FOR ONE MONTH.

Three months' salary was drawn by General Harrison as soon as he entered on the duties of his office	$6,250 00
A pension was afterwards given to his heirs of	25,000 00
Making . . .	$31,250 00

The Govenrnor of Ohio gets $1,500 a year. The sum which the Federalist have given away of the people's money to the President, for *one month's* services, would pay the salary of the Governor of Ohio for TWENTY YEARS. This is a rare specimen of Federal reform.

[*Chillicothe Advertiser.*

Now add to the above, $3,000 for funeral expenses paid by Congress, and $6,000 for new furniture to the President's House, and we have the neat little sum of $40,250 00 as the cost of Harrison, out of the

taxes of the people, for serving the Federalist as President *one month!* This is greater than the whole expenses of the Government of Ohio per annum, previous to the commencement of our internal improvements, and about enough to pay all the State printing for a full term of which about three years, so much noise, and so many disgraceful falsehoods have been told. A dear month's work. We should like every Whig in the State to answer if this is the "log cabin" economy which we were promised? FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS squandered upon one man in a single month, and that man leaving a fortune of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Add to this Mr. Tyler's salary for eleven months, which will be $22,916 63, and we have spent for this single year's service as President, the sum of

To Harrison, for 1 month's service	$40,250 00
Tyler, for 11 do do	22,916 63
Total, first year Whig economy,	$63,916 63

Yes here is the first year of this "log cabin" economy, an expenditure of SIXTY-THREE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY SIX DOLLARS AND SIXTY-THREE CENTS!

Ohio Statesman.

VETO—VOTE.

It is a curious coincidence that the same four letters which spell *vote* also spell *veto;* so that in name, as well as in substance, they are both just about the same thing. The vote of a member of Congress against a measure may have the effect to arrest a bill, not forever, but until people can know what it is, and pass their judgement upon it. The veto of the *President* has precisely the same effect, nothing more nor less. It only stops the bill till the people can understand it, and say whether they are for it or not. The veto power is wholly negative and preservative. It prevents mischief, and preserve things as they are till the will of people is known. It is an eminently salutary and popular power, and has been applauded and approved in every case in which it was ever given! It is a remarkable fact that every veto, by every President, has been sustained by the people; and, no wonder, for the veto power is for their benefit—to give them a chance to say yea, or *nay*, to the law. We are led into these remarks by the anxiety which now prevails in relation to the several measures which have gone, or will go to the *President.*—The tea tax bill—the Land bill—the new Bank bill; all bad measures, which, in our opinion, ought to be stopped, delayed, postponed suspended, till the people can act upon them. A veto would effect this postponement, and no more. It would only postpone these bills to a future session. One of these bills is now in the hands of the *President:* the Land bill. What will he do with it? is the question in the mouth of every person. Every one asks what the *President* will do? We answer, that we cannot tell. But we can say, that the votes which he gave in 1832 would require him to veto this bill now. He then voted against the preliminary distribution of ten per centum to the new States, as being in violation of any principle that could be found either in the cession acts, or the Constitution; he also voted in favor of deducting all the land expenses from the land revenue before the nett porceeds could be divided. These expenses include the Indian annuities, about $800,000 per anum; and the purchase of new lands from Indians, which cost several hundred thousand dollars every year, and some years several millions. These purchases will cost several millions this year, to be paid next year; and the lands, not the customs, ought to pay it. *Doty's* treaties this year (and he has already bought TWENTY-EIGHT millions of acres, and is going on for more) will cost from THREE to SIX millions of dollars; with the "*irimmings*" included, they will cost millions upon millions.—Must the custom-house pay all this? Mr. *Tyler*, in 1832, said NO, and we hope he will say so again.

The land bill is an infamous compound of FRAUD and BRIBERY! conceived for a SELFISH object—that of buying Presidential votes; called through Congress by *foul* means, such as *bribing* the new States with ten per centums, and with half millions grants of land, and passing the bankrupt bill to secure the passage of this land bill; and *fraudulent* in its operation, by virtually dividing custom-house revenue under the pretext of dividing land office money. It will require more money in the year 1842 to pay the land expenses than the lands will produce! We say this advisedly, upon the knowledge of the fact that *Doty* is now contracting for Indian lands on the upper Mississippi to the amount of *forty* or *fifty* millions of acres; of which *twenty-eight* millions are already bought, and will cost (*with Doty's sauce trimmings to it*) from *three* to *six* millians of dollars.

We repeat what we have said before, that good morals, fair legislation, regard for the public Treasury, for the public defences, to prevent new loans, this Land bill ought to receive the *President's veto*; and that, in bestowing it, he will fulfil the pledge which his votes of 1832 authorize us to consider that he has given against it.

We repeat it: The Land bill, as it now stands, was condemned by Mr. *Tyler* in 1832: that in putting a veto upon it now, he will act consistently with his votes then, and also with his message of this year, and his report in the Virginia Legislature.

And we repeat again: The bill does not take effect till the first day of July, 1842: then why not wait till next session, to see the effect of the new Tax bill, the present Loan bill, whether a new loan bill be necessary in December, as intimated by Mr. *H. Clay*, whether the deficiency in the Treasury will continue, and how the McLeod affair, and the events of the Northeastern frontier, may terminate.

Every prudential consideration (even with the *honest* friends of distribution) require the Land bill to be postponed—and postponed by the operation of the *veto*.

We invite the attention of our readers to a work on slavery by the Rev. Mr. *Thornton*. The ability, research, and honest, benevolent character of the auther, is a better recommedation than the eulogy of any editor. Read the following extract, and judge of the merits of the work:

From the New Yorker.

SLAVERY AND ABOLITION.

"A Richmond in the field!" Hitherto the Abolitionists have had the entire field of controversy on the subject of slavery to themselves. The South, in which the institution of domestic slavery exists, fortified behind the impregnable shield of the Constitution, has beheld with amazment the operations of the Anti slavery leaders, and has denounced them in every form—but has scarely stooped from her position to meet the assailants in the common field of argument. She has been assailed with a fanatical zeal, and has retorted with passion, and other weapons of the mob, untill the dispute has become a matter of grave importance in its bearings upon the destiny of the whole country. The discussions which have from time to time arisen in Congress on Abolition petitions, cannot be said to be arguments, and the unbiased mind, in looking them over, finds little beside the abundant chaff of crimination and recrimination. The *Question*, so importan not to be lost sight of in all matters of controversy—the *Question*, has never been fairly met. The statesmen, orators, and writers, of the South, instead of appealing to the noble vindication to be found in her early statutes on the suject of slavery—have suffered themselves to be misled by resentments, and to be deceived both as to the nature and extent of the Abolition movement. Because they have not felt themselves bound to defend their peculiar institutions against the absurd assault of Abolition, the fanatics of that school have told the world that the South *had* no defence to offer, and *could not* defend her slavery, and when these agitators have been denounced, spit upon, and trapled under foot by the mob, they have very naturally set themselves up as martyrs for the cause of Freedom!

The truth is, that *Slavery, as it is*, in the United States, is not understood *out* of the slave-holding States. For the last ten years, there has been a constant and studied effort to misrepresent the condition of the blacks. Agitators have traversed the whole North, filling the ears of the people with tales of horror, and exciting a sympathy which would vanish like dews before the morning sun, were the plain, honest, unvarnished truth set before their eyes. Myriads of tracts, pamphlets, and newspapers, supported by associations, whose funds come mostly from the pockets of the poor whose sympathies have been invoked, have flooded the land, and these tracts, in numerous instances, filled with outrageous falsehoods from beginning to end. And yet many pious and really worthy men, philanthropists, and Christains, have been found engaged in circulating these publications, believing them to be true! Would these men have touched them, had they known them to be false? Never. They have been led to believe they were true, because the South has never refuted them—because the South has refused to discuss the question—and because Southern men, when interrogated, and legislators, in and out of Congress, have exhibited a want of coolness and of judgment on this subject, which they betray on no others. Even the close and subtle reasoning of Dr. *Channing*, the great Eastern Unitarian, in his three celebrated tracts on "*Slavery*," "*Emancipation*," and "*Texas*"—tracts, which have done more and are doing more for the cause of Abolition, than all these other works together—*has never been answered.*

In this condition of things—now, when the free States are visibly increasing in strength, and when the safety of the whole Union depends essentially on the exact truth being known and understood respectiug *Slavery as it is*, among us—we are happy to announce the forthcoming of an important work on this very subject.

From the Washington Globe.

THE TERMS ON WHICH FEDERALISM WILL SUPPORT THE PRESIDENT.

The Baltimore American, the mouth piece of Mr. *Clay's* friends in that city, asks:

"What motive, within the limits of human motives, could the Whig party have to break with President Tyler? What possible inducement could actuate them to seek to throw difficulties in the way? He is fairly and constitutionally in office for a term of four years, save one month; *and there is not, there never has been, and we presume there never can be, a reasonable probability of his standing for another term. His own principles, if we understand them rightly, are against such a course—most certainly the fixed sentiment of the country is against it. Why, then, should there not be harmony during his Administration?* Why should he not look with confidence to the great party that brought him into office, for support in his ardous and responsible duties? Can he hope to find support elsewhere? It is hardly possible that such a delusion can have possessed him for a moment; or that he could at any time have contemplated without abhorrence the sacrifices of principle to which he must submit to give even a deceitful support from the Opposition.

"We are disposed to rest in the pleasing belief that concert and unity are about to be restored at the seat of Government—that the great and important measures of the extra session will be brought to a happy termination—and that the renewed prosperity of the country will come as a glorious evidence of the wisdom of the legislation accomplished in the first half year of a Whig Administration."

"*The pleasing belief that concert and unity are about to be restored at the seat of Government,*" grows out of the conviction that "there never can be a reasonable probability of his (Mr. TYLER's) standing for another term." "His own principles and the fixed sentiments of the country are against it!!" Is not this a confession that the attacks made recently on Mr. TYLER, burning him in effigy, &c. have all grown out of the appehension that he might become a candidate for a second term? Does it not leave the inference directly open, that Mr. *Tyler's* veto on the Bank was the result, not of principle, but of a design to recommend himself as a candidate for a second term in the Presidency?

The article concludes that the *President* must make abhorrent "*sacrifices of principle*," "*to gain even a deceitful support from the Opposition*," and this can have no reference but to the recent course taken by him upon the Bank question, which has drawn out so many favorable expressions from the Democracy towards him. The plain meaning of the Baltimore American, therefore, is to impress the opinion on the Federal party, that the Chief Magistration sacrifices his principles in opposing a National Bank, and that he does this with a design of sacrificing another principle to which they would hold him pledged, which would preclude him from becoming a candidate for the next term in the Presidency. The unity of the Federal party depends then on the *President's* giving the Federalist a National Bank, and satisfactory assurance that he will not a second time exercise the powers of Chief Magistrate. In taking this course, we think Mr. *Tyler* is expected to make the same person President for two terms; Mr. *Clay* would certainly be the Executive for the present term, with aspirations for the next.

From the Washington Globe, September 8.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

It will be perceived, that the *tax on salt*, which Mr. *Allen* in vain proposed to strike out in the Senate, has received its discharge from the bill in the House. The majority is so large that we do not believe it will be reversed, although a reconsideration was moved, and an adjournment effected early, evidently to get the matter into a caucus, where all the *Clay* measures are managed.

Surely there is no article in the whole list that ought to be set free, if salt is not that article. There is none on which a tax makes so great an inequality in favor of the rich at the expense of the poor. It is worse than a poll tax, because the laboring classes necessarily consume more of this than those who enjoy a variety of luxuries. The laborer mixes salt with every thing that sustains him, and his consumption or the article is great in proportion to the small number of things to which his diet is confined, and the greater amount of food which his exertions make him require.

But in a bill which makes discriminations to encourage *home industry*, it is singular that the only article which, by being left free, operates peculiarly for the benefit of agriculture, should be pressed into it by the unanimous vote of the *domestic industry party* of the Senate. Nothing is levied on foreign products to protect our farmers, and the *protective* party, who put a tax on every thing that comes in competition with domestic manufactures, and let in every thing free that goes to encourage them, deny the poor boon to the farmer of exempting from tax the article which is indispensable to all work his land, and for his horses, cattle, mules, hogs, sheep, &c. Now the imposition of this tax is not merely a drain on the farmer's pocket, but it operates to deteriorate every species of stock in the country.

And why is it that there is such zeal in Congress to promote manufacturing establisments, banking establishments, (for the Federalists refused yesterday an amendment to tax there usury,) and not the agricultural class? The solution is easy. Manufacturers and bankers are a combined interest, and make their moves in politics as a body. The farmers act with no concert to obtain privileges or exemption from legislation. Each man of them is engaged on his own little domain around him, and does not conspire with his neighbors to make their farms profitable by politics. Manufacturers and bankers are gregarious, and act together. The farmer is insulated, and acts in politics on the higher impuls of principle; and hence nothing is feared from the mass of farmers, who are never embodied to influence an election, with any view to legislation in behalf of the interests peculiar to their calling.

The results of striking out the salt tax from the bill in the House, will, we think, end in the postponement of it to the next session. There are a multitude of features in it not at all satisfactory to many individuals voting for it in the Senate, whose votes are carried by party discipline. Among others we think it not improbable that some of the tariffites are inclined to give it the goby. It will be seen by the article we copy from the Boston Courier, that there is great dissatisfaction roused against the Northern Representatives, for having consented to the clause of the Distribution bill, which excludes them from a revision of the Compromise act. By postponing the present Tax bill, they may think it probable that the repeal of the Distribution act, and restoring the lands to the Treasury, (which were alienated to raise the tariff) may propitiate the South, so far as to agree to a modification of the tariff on such terms as to suit the interests of all parties, better than the state of things which must ensue on a distribution on one hand, and a sudden bringing down of the protection of all articles to 20 per cent.

The Forged Resolutions presented by Mr. Clay in the Senate.—The Federal majority in Congress are not content with gagging the Representatives of the Democracy; they will not allow the people themselves to have their appeals printed, and in this way give their due influence. Like Abolition petitions in the Senate, the expressions of public opinion in regard the high Federal measures now in progress, are refused printing or reference, and laid on the table. This was the course taken under the motion of Mr. *Clay* in regard to the Fauquier proceedings, offered by Mr. *Benton*, and those offered by Mr. *Calhun* to-day from Clark county, Virginia. Yet Mr. *Clay* presented the pretended preamble and resolutions of a feigned meeting in Buckingham, applauding to the echo his doings during the present session, and had them printed after a laudatory introductory speech to the Senate by himself.

This *Diamond Mills* expression of the satisfaction felt by old Buckingham county, Virginia, with the Bank, Tariff, Distribution, Bankrupt and National Debt measures of Mr. *Clay*, (all of which are extolled in the resolutions, on which he dwelt with such lavish praise,) turns out to be an actual forgery of sentiment for the county. The president and secretaries who verify the proceeding, do it under fictitious names, and the meeting undertaking to speak for the county never had an existence. See the extracts of the letters we annex:

Extract from a letter, dated

"BUCKINGHAM COURT HOUSE,
August 20th, 1841.

"I have made inquiry in reference to the Diamond Mills meeting, and can ascertain nothing. I am sure it is a hoax. I expect that when the pabers are presented, it will be seen that the free negroes of Cottrelltown composed the meetiug."

Extract from another letter, dated

"BUCKINGHAM, August 27th, 1841.

"One of your letters coutained the proceedings of a meeting held at Diamond Mills, in this county. I am glad you sent the paper, because I was sure it was a hoax. The proceedings, a copy of which you sent, prove that I was right. There are no such men in Buckingham as either the chairman, secretary, or commitee.

The place selected, Diamond Mill's, is the stronghold of Democracy in old Buckingham. There are not, I am sure, living within ten miles of the place more than six Whigs, Morton Payne, Colonel Harris, the Nicholases, and one or two others, are all; and surely they would have participated had a meeting been held. The proceedings were not ordered to be published in the Richmond Whig, because the whole matter would have been exposed, or rather it would never have seen the light. Moseley, one of the Editors of the Whig, is a native of Buckingham. You will see at once that there could be no notice taken of these proceedings. They were not published in any of the papers, and nobody knew any thing about them until they saw Mr. Bott's and Mr. Clay's movements."

THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.

This periodical is conducted with great talent and vigor, under its new publishers, the *Langleys* of New York.

The new series of this work—which began with the termination of Mr. *Van Buren's* administration is committed to the editorial conduct of Mr. *O'Sullivan*, the gentleman whose labors tended principally to give it character on its first establishment. It has drawn also to its support in New York the strength of almost every distinguished literary man of the Democratic party, who can command leisure to prepare the elaborate and studied essays, suited to a publication designed to contribute to the great cause of free institutions, by a more thorough examination of principles, and deeper research, than is possible to daily or weekly journals.

The number for September, just received by us, is replete with interesting articles, political and literay—some blend both characters very happily. We was most entertained with the piece from the pen of Mr. *Davezac*, upon the letters of Madame De *Deffand* to *Walpole* and *Voltaire*. The genius of *Davezac* can reanimate a past century, and give it all the interest of the most moving events of the hour. Mr. *Murray*, of this city, is the agent of the publication in this District.—*Globe.*

The Whigs of Columbus, Ohio, have held a great indignation meeting—and because President Tyler has vetoed the Bank, they have resolved to veto the Constitution. Hear them:

"*Resolved*, That the veto power is anti-Democratic, and fit only to be used by despots and tyrants, for under its influence our Representatives are compelled, in making laws, to consult the wishes, whims, and caprices of one man, instead of obeying their constituents (the people) and making such laws as their interest and their good imperiously demand."

What a pity that these gentleman and those who have been burning the President in effigy, could not have an oportunity of abolishing the Constitution and of framing a better one themselves.

Twenty-one males and four females were brought before the Recorder's Court, in New Orleans, on the morning of the 24th of August, on various charges, *all arising from the use of ardent spirits.* What a comment is this upon the vicious indulgence, in which some people say "there is no harm." If the number in New Orleans averges *half* that of the 24th, there would be nearly four thousand culprits at the Recorder's Court during the year—allowing that they abstained from crime and disorder on the Sabbath, which is quite doubtful.—*Standard.*

In Scott county, Indiana, on the night of the 14th ult. three men were shot while robbing a watermellon patch. Two of them died immediately. The third was expected to recover. We have seen this account copied into several papers, without one word of comment upon the awful severity of the summary punishment inflicted.—*Ib.*

Latest from England.—The steamer Britannia, Capt. Cleland, arrived at East Boston on Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, having left liverpool on the 19th ult. The new Parliament was to have assembled on the day the Britannia left.

The London Herald of August 14th, contains the following paragraph, which, if true, may be considered important:

Fifteen Ships of War ordered to America.—In the afternoon of yesterday it was confidently ascertained in the city, by generally well informed and most respectable merchants, that five ships of war had been ordered to proceed immediately to the coast of the United States, and that they were to be joined by ten other vessels of her Majesty's navy from foreign stations. The object of the alleged mission of this armament to the American shores, it was added, was to receive Mr. Fox, should the refusal of the renewed demand for the release, which it is said he is instructed to make, of Mr. McLeod, compel the British representative to withdraw from Washington, and afterwards to adopt such hostile proceedings as may be deemed indispensable for the vindication of the honor of the British crown, which has been so wilfully and wantonly attacked by the American people and Government, in the person of its subject, Alexander McLeod. We have stated the rumor, which we believe proceeded from no interested or prejudiced source. In thus giving it publicity, however probable we may think it, we add no voucher for its absolute truth."

The London Times closes a long article on the subject of McLeod's detention as follows:

"These considerations belong, to a stage in these proceedings which is, we fear, already past. Principles and arguments, like those we have been using, doubtless suggested themselves in support of the opinion which Lord Palmerstone was pledged to maintain in negotiation with the American Government. To such arguments Mr. Webster's despatch of the 24th of April gives no sufficient answer; but that despatch having been, through conciliary, quite unsatisfactory, and the judgment of justice Cowan having demonstrated that the law as administered at Utica is slowly drawing along the worst consequences, doubts may reasonably be entertained wheather all negotiation on the subject is not emptorily broken off by the decided rejection of all those principles by which the British Government declared itself to be guided. Is is becoming to the dignity of this country that we should patiently await the very last, perhaps the fatal, stage of these proceedings, against which we have protested from the first? Is it in any way compatible with the safety of McLeod, and the honor of the Crown under which he has served, to reserve our more forcible remonstrances till he is sent beyond the reach of succor? If McLeod, is to be quitted by farce of evidence, or on any other ground, we presume that he will not be placed in greater jeopardy than he now is in by any acts of the mother country. If, as would seem but too probable, his chance of a fair trial is as small as his chance of subsequent pardon, we cannot be too soon prepared to interference in the only way which remains for us."

Hurra for Old Ireland!—The following spirited article is from the Dublin Correspondent of the Boston Pilot, and we doubt not, speaks the sentiments of Ireland in regard to the dispute between this country and great Britain:—*Bal. Standard.*

"*The Pirate McLeod.*—The decision of the N Y. Court in this case, has given the greatest satisfaction in Ireland. The bold tone in which Judge Cowan pronounced the opinion of the Court, has fully answered the expectations which we formed of the citizens of the Republic. England has at length met a people willing and able to stand her to her teeth and fling back in scornful defiance her empty threats. What will she now do? Humbled and debased, even in her own estimation, she must brook the contumely which she has received, as the just reward for her insolence."

From the Rocky Mountains.—A fleet of ten Mackinaw boats arrived at our landing this morning, from the farthest navigable points on the Upper Missouri, and the Yellow Stone, with about 20,000 Buffalo robes, some beaver, Buffalo toungues, &c. Some of the boats were built two thousand and three hundred miles above this city.

The steamboat Trapper is expected in a few days from the mouth of the Yellow Stone.

St. Louis Gazette.

The Veto—Whatever may be the course of Mr. Tyler, in other particulars, he deserves the respect and approbation of the people, both for the stand he has taken, and for his manly and honorable mode of taking it.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Profitable Railroads.—The Hartford and New Haven Railroad has cleared over its ordinary expenses about $20,000 within the last two months.

CONTENTS OF THE CULTIVATOR FOR SEPTEMBER 1841.

Cattle show and fair at Syracuse, viewing Committees, additional premiums, regulations, &c.—Illinois Swampy grass.—Mineral salt, Onondaga Salines; Retention to the wool by merino, fattening animals, Blight of the plum; Work for the month, culture of wheat, Virginia board of agriculture, Sun dials; Royal ag. society's meeting at Liverpool, S. Carolina ag. societies, Henrico (Va.) ag. society, N. York county agricultural societies, Liebigs Chemistry, Berkshire Pig, Agricultural Capital, the Rose bug, American institute; Dictionary of terms used in Agriculture; Rearing poultry, productive farm, urate, chess, herd book cattle, cisterns, the bloody murrain; New-Jersey marl, milk house, disease in fruit trees, Recipes, &c.—Smokey fireplaces, manure on grass Lands, sawdust, planting trees, Johnswort, merited compliment, pine sawdust, bots in horses; Imported stock in Georgia, California wheat, notices of new publications; Vermont farms and farming, building stone wall; Remedy for the turnip fly, on the use of lime, blight or mildew in wheat, preservation of timber, the sulphates and salts of iron; Swine, the woburns, the sugar beet and the Rohan potatoe, shape of the ax improvement of the soil and the mind, hay riggings; An excursion to Syracuse, Berkshires imported, filtering cisterns, Dr. Martin's pig beaten, Epidemic among cattle Tomato figs, Imported Berkshires; Dr. Martin's Woburns, comments on the July No. of the Cultivator; Tobacco scaffolds, management of bees, a hen house, on farming, silk, and vineyards, odds and ends; Travelling Memoranda, Nos. I and No. II., Letter from W. H. Sotham, Review of the New York Market, &c.

Obituary.

Departed this life, in this Town, on the 31st ultimo, after a tedious illness, Major WILLIAM ALEXANDER, in the 31st year of his age.

Truly, "in the midst of life we are in death." A few months past, the subject of this obituary enjoyed as fair a prospect for a long and prosperous life as any of his young associates; buoyant in health, with a robust constitution, human foresight would have singled him out as the least likely to fall so early a victim to the fell-destroyer. But, alas! he has been cut down in the prime of manhood;—snatched from a numerous circle of warm friends, to whom he was strongly endeared by his many amiable qualities. Punctiliously honorable in all his varied dealings with his fellow men; conciliatory and generous to a high degree in his manners and actions, and possessing a strong mind and sound judgement, Maj. Alexander was universally esteemed by his acquaintances, and justly regarded as one of our most useful citizens. He has been called, however, to another, and we hope, a better world; and it should be a source of consolation to his bereaved mother and sister and brothers, to know that they mourn not alone at this sad dispensation of Providence.

U. S. Branch Mint,

Charlotte, N. C. 7th Sept., 1841.

SEALED proposals will be received through the Post Office in this place, until the 22d inst, for the delivery of

Fifty Cords of Fire-Wood,

Consisting of Oak and Hickory—to be corded and measured at the expense of the person furnishing it, and to be delivered by the 15th November next.

B. S. GAITHER, Superint'd.

Charlotte, N. C. Sept. 14, 1841. 27...2

THE CHARLOTTE

Female Academy

WILL be re-opened on the 1st day of October next. Pupils can be accommodated with board, either in respectable families in the village, or in the Academy with the Teachers, at $9 per month.

Terms of Tuition per Session.

THIRD CLASS.

Reading, Spelling, with the Elements of Geography and Arithmetic, $ 8 50

SECOND CLASS.

Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Emerson's second part Arithmetic and Olney's Geography, $10 50

FIRST CLASS.

Including the studies of the second, with larger systems of Arithmetic and Geography, Algebra, Composition, Botany, History—Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, &c. &c., $16 50

EXTRA BRANCHES.

Instruction in Music on the Piano, per Session.	$25
The French Language per session,	10
Drawing and painting in water colors, per sess.	10
Oriental Teinting, per course,	10
Wax Fruit or Flowers, do.	5
Embroidery in Silk and Chenille, Worsted Lamp Mats, Ottomans, &c. &c.	5
French Sachets, Screens, and Work Baskets, per course,	5

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON.
Principal.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1841. 27...tf

MUSIC.

MARTIN FIERNEUSEL,

Professor of Instrumental Music,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of this village and the adjoining neighborhood, that he intends opening a school for the purpose of Teaching Music on the

Violin, Clarionett, Flute, &c. &c.

provided he meets with sufficient encouragement.—His terms will be reasonable. He will be in this town about the first of October.

Satisfactory references will be produced from respectable citizens of an adjoining village, (who are well known in this place,) of his ability to teach on the different instruments proposed, and of the successful progress of his pupils.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1841. 27...thc.

PLAN

OF

The Bank Reformer.

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

THE object of this publication is to furnish to the public, and to diffuse as widely as may be permitted information in regard both to the correct principles and beneficial operation of honest and legitimate banking, and the actual wrong-doing and fraudulent practices, and injurious effects and worse tendencies, of the existing banking system of this country.

The plan of publication is to supply copies gratuitously, to known and zealous friends of the cause, for distribution, and also by sale to such persons as may desire to forward the object by pecuniary as well as other aid. Orders and payments for purchases must be for named quantities of some one or more designated numbers of the series. Or, if not thus designated, the publisher will, at his discretion and convenience, supply any more general order with such numbers as may be on hand, or may be subsequently issued.

"The Bank Reformer" will be publised on the first day of each month, for the next six months, commencing with September. Each number will be in pamphlet form a sheet of 16 large pages; and this number will serve a a specimen of the size, apperance, and general purport of the whole series.

The contents will consist principally of such articles as the name and objects of the publication would indicate, together with a summary of general news and occurrences of the month, and especially of news of banking and bank frauds.

The terms of *sale* will be as follows:

$5 will pay for 200 copies of any one or more numbers, to be directed by mail or otherwise to any single address; or 150 copies to be directed separately.

$1 will pay for 3 copies of the series of 6, (or 18 single numbers), or for 25 copies, if of any numbers to be selected by the publisher; in either case the supply to be directed to one address.

All remittances and letters to be post-paid and directed to, EDMUND RUFFIN,

Editor of the "Bank Reformer,"
Petersburg, Va.

☞ The proper preservation of these pamphlets will serve greatly to incease the extent of their operation. Therefore, the person who may receive this number is requsted to fasten the back with thread, or at least with pin, and then to cut the leaves open wiih a knife. After reading, let every friend to the object of the publication hand his copy to some other person,

It is hoped that each of those persons who may order the whole series will preserve a complete file of the numbers. It will hereafter offer a useful and interesting record of facts, in regard to banking frauds, and the present struggle against banking power.

Warrants, Casas, and Casa Bonds,
Printed on good paper, and for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

LIFE IS BUT A DREAM.

How fair the sky of youthful years
How lovely and serene,
Where childhood's cloudless sun appears
In all its glorious sheen!
But tempests in their darkning rage
Hides its last fading gleam,
And the bent form of tottering age
Tells life is but a dream.

Joy after joy is torn away,
Friend after friend departs,
As death with stern, unwavering sway
Breaks the firm chain of hearts;
While every leaf that autumn shows
Sear in the forest stream,
And every faded floweret, shows
That life is but a dream.

Yea, the unnumbered forms that lie
Where the wild waters moan,
In ocean's living sepulchre,
Unnoted and unknown.
And the green countless mounds that sleep
Beneath the night's pale beam,
Whispers in accents dark and deep,
That life is but a dream.

And is there then no stranger clime
Isled in yon glorious sky,
Where the freed soul midst joy sublime,
Shall never fear to die!
Must its high hopes of bliss repose
On time's inconstant scheme,
While every pulse of nature shows
That life is but a dream?

Oh! there's a world where changes cease,
And fears are all unknown,
Where every thrilling voice is peace
And bliss in every tone.
Oh! the immortal spirit swells
With enchanting theme,
And its own hope of being tells
That HEAVEN is not a dream.

MISCELLANY.

From the Carolina Planter.

I almost fancy the people are waking up at last. The repeated inquiries about stock, and improvements in agriculture, are indications of better times. Now is the time to make an effort—all manner of speculation is at an end, and the soil is our only hope. In the great reform before us we have many things to consider. Experience has taught us but too often that it is idle to devote our energies to the caltivation of our great staple. Where now are all the golden dreams of the planter in 1838-9—his hopes and his air castles have vanished, and he is left fumbling in the pockets of his "lean and shattered pantaloons," for the things that were.—His merchant's bill—his doctor's bill—and even the printer's bill, must be closed by note. The proceeds of his entire crop has been expended for pork and mules, a carriage and pair of horses, and an extra negro or so. What's to be done? cries every body—and every body cries reform. The people abuse the Legislature—the Congress—the President—and cry for a change; it is all a humbug. What has President, Congress, or the Legislature to do with us? If they will let us alone we will do better. They cannot make money for those who have spent more than they have made—they cannot pay all our debts.

"Well," says a farmer, meeting a member of the Legislature on his return home, "what have you done for us? times are mighty hard." Every poor devil seems to think that the Legislature meets to relieve his wants. Let them think of the old fable of the wagoner praying to Hercules to help him out of the mud. Did the god help him? oh no—he told him to put his shoulder to the wheel. Now, my friend, (says the member,) go home and think of that—and teach it to your children, when they get into trouble to rely upon their own resources and work it out.

What's to be done then? Why, quit talking about hard times, and make them better by going to work. Plant less cotton—grow more corn, oats, rye, wheat, grasses, &c. Raise your own hogs and horses—and keep those western fellows from draining your banks of the specie, or the country of its best paper. These things must be done slowly, for they cannot be done at once. We must begin or we can never end. Then let every farmer begin by ditching and draining off his little spots of bottom, and preparing them for meadows. There are few spots in Carolina which do not produce (if attended to) native grasses of a most rich and luxuriant character. Let him take the old field which he has just concluded to turn out in the common—break it up with a barshare or two horse twister, as deep as possible; in the fall sprinkle it with cotton seed or any other manure, and sow it down in rye or oats, and clover. The rye crop he may turn in when in bloom, and sew peas, which will yield him a large crop in the fall, and leave the ground covered with a great abundance of vegetable matter.

I have seen the experiment of sowing clover on the clay land to my perfect satisfaction. And I am certain the day will come, when it will be found one of the most valuable agents in reclaiming the clay lands of the back country.

Our greatest misfortune is, that we wish to do too much. It is hard to sail against wind and tide. And when we want to grow cotton, corn, wheat and oats, all together, we go too far. Ours, in a great degree, has ceased to be a cotton country. The vast plantations of the West yield double the quantity, for the same labor at least. Every day our situation as a cotton country is growing worse—the West is growing better. We should learn a lesson from this fact, and turn our attention to grain.—Corn, oats, rye, barley, wheat, buck-wheat and peas, all grow here well.

We pay too little attention to our root crop; potatoes, Irish and sweet, give an abundant yield for little labor, and are a most valuable food for cattle. Ruta Baga and Mangel Wortzel are unknown among us, and even the qualities of our common Beet and Turnip are altogether unknown. Pinders and Artichokes grow any where, and are fine for hogs; yet we know nothing of their uses.

And, it is not strange that we complain of hard times, when we do things we ought not to have done, and leave undone the things we ought to have done.

A BACKWOODS MAN.

THE OLD SNAG.

A couple of blades once met a Vermonter at a tavern. They had heard much of Yankee ingenuity and they soon determined to see if they could not "come round" this son of the Green mountains. Thinking he would be careful of his coppers, they proposed to him in the course of the evening's chat, that each of them should propose to do something which the other two should imitate, or on the refusal of either so to do, he should pay all the damages the others might sustain, and the score at the bar. The Vermonter was a little wary at first—but at length consented. One of the Yorkers commenced the game. He pulled off his coat, walked up to the fire and threw it on. His companion did the same. The Vermonter as they had agreed, must do so with his coat, or pay for the other two coats and the score. Off went the garment on to the fire. The other New Yorker next made a trial. He off boots and hat, consigned them to the flames. His companion imitated him, and to their astonishment, the Yankee was not backward.—Now came the Vermonter's time to lead.—'Landlord is there a doctor near?'—'Yes, sir,' 'Send for him.' The gentlemen of York began to start.—The doctor soon came in. 'Doctor,' said the Vermonter, 'get your instruments. I want you to pull out every tooth in my head, and those gentlemen will probably want the same done with their's.'—At the same time he began to make preparations for the operation. The Doctor and the others were confounded. 'Come doctor don't wait,' and setting open his mouth he discovered to the company that he had in his head but one old snag, which would hardly keep in his head. It was presently out. The Yorkers wisely declined following suit, paid the Vermonter for his coat, hat and boots, and went off quietly to bed.

ANECDOTE OF SHERIDAN.

The following compliment was paid to old SHERIDAN in Norfolk, by an Irish servant belonging to Mr. Code, who attended him on his shooting excursion, and which Sherry re-told with great glee.

Shot the first, (the birds all getting away); "More power to your honor! Did you see one little fellow drop his leg as he went off? He'll never stand on his tin toes again."

Shot the 2d, (ditto, ditto,): 'Tare an' agers there they go! But did'nt your honor hear the shot rattle among them like pase agin a windey? They'll pray never to see your honor again on this side of the country.

Shot 3d, (birds all off again): 'Blood and ouns! but they've cotch't it!' (After watching them awhile), 'There's three wounded any how, for they had hardly stringth to fly over yonder hedge: the divil a wink of sleep they'll get this blessed night.'

Shot 4, (a pheasant gets away): 'Well, I never seen a poor gentleman taken like him; he'll remember your honor many a long day for that. The spalpeen is carrying away more shot than would set up an ironmonger at Skibbereen.'

Shot 5th, (a snipe gets off): 'Bother! you may cry crake! my fine fellow; you may take your long bill to the other world. You'll wake to-morrow with a lumbago in your soft head.'

Poor Sheridan could stand this no longer, but gave his countryman a fee for his ingenuity, and proceeded on his beat alone.

A CONVENIENT MEMORY.

A popular jockey was called on one morning by a negro man, who was mounted on a fine looking horse, and with whom a conversation something like the following ensued:

"Good morning Massa Sharp; my Massa sent me to sell you dis horse, cause he so bad massa don't want to keep him."

"What are the faults of the horse?"

"Oh, he got a good many very bad faults—dre'ful bad faults."

"What is one of them; the principal one?"

"Well, then you see, Massa Sharp, dis horse all ober white; and when massa ride him, the white hairs all stick to massa new black coat; spoil massa's bran new coat!"

"Well, that is rather a bad fault to be sure; but has the horse no other faults?"

"Oh, yes, massa; horse got three very bad faults; two oders besides dat one."

"What is another of the faults which you have spoken of?"

"Why den, massa, I'll tell you all about it.—When I rides dis horse to water, he souse his nose down in de water, and wet massa new bridle—spoil massa's new bridle.'

"Well, what else?"

"Toder fault massa, dat toder fault,—ah,—me can't think on em; 'tis very bad fault, but,—but can't think on em."

"And what price do you ask for the horse?"

"O not much; he so very bad,—only ask but one hundred dollars; massa say if I can't get dat—may take seventy five."

"I'll give you sixty dollars for him."

"O no; can't take less than seventy-five, and don't mean to take dat."

With that the fellow turned his horse as if to ride off, but the jockey called out to him, "here, stop; I'll take him at seventy-five."

"Well, hand out de money quick den, cause must be off."

Seventy-five dollars in new bank notes, were soon tendered, and which the negro with much reluctance received, before he would give up his seat on the horse. The bridle was changed, and the jockey, much elated, mounted his new acquisition to ride into the stable door; but before he fairly considered the propriety of fetching up by means of reigns, the horse struck his head with some violence against the stable walls. The jockey, looking over his shoulder, and seeing Sambo industriously walking away, he called out, "here, you black son of a possum! this horse is stark blind!"

"O, la! massa,' drawled Sambo, 'dat are toder one fault he could'nt tink of!"

"He was a wise man," said Cobbett, "who said that paper credit is strength in the beginning but ruin in the end." The Whigs are destined to find it weakness and ruin from beginning to end. They can't make *confidence*. They will embark on an ocean of emergencies, and will be forever surrounded with cirsumstances which render it impossible to steer by the Constitution.

Tincture of Roses.—Take the leaves of the common rose (*Centifolica*) place them without pressing them in a bottle, pour good spirits of wine upon them, close the bottle, and let it stand until it is required for use. This tincture will keep for years, and yield a perfume little inferior to otto of roses; a few drops of it will suffice to impregnate the atmosphere of a room with a delicious odor. Common vinegar is greatly improved by a very small quantity being added to it.

To cure a scald or a burn.—Dissolve a piece of allum, about the size of a walnut, in a half pint of warm water, in which immerse a linen cloth. Apply the wet cloth to the part affected, and let it lie until relief is obtained.

A man in Texas who had committed murder, went to a lawyer and asked him what he should do? To which the lawyer replied, "Run away!" "What!" said the murderer, "Am I not already in Texas.

Seven hundred females committed suicide in France last year, and twenty three hundred men!

Boston Post.

MARTIN RODDY,
CORNER OF QUEEN & STATE STS.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.,

Has constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Foreign and Domestics Liquors, Choice Wines, Fresh Teas, Cordials, &c. &c. &c.

CONSISTING OF

Fine old Cognac & Champagne of the most favorite brands, } BRANDY.
Hour Glass, Grape, Pine Apple, and Swan. (Imported direct,) } GIN.
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Port, Teneriffe, Claret, Marseilles, Sicily, and Malaga } WINES.
Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Powchong, &c. } TEAS.

London and Philadelphia Porter and Ale; Scotch and Irish Whiskey; Cordials; Syrups; Coffee; Sugars, &c. &c.; which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

Charleston, June 11, 1841. 6w.

Concord Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and the surrounding country, that he has oponed a GROCERY STORE in the town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and carefully selected supply of

GROCERIES;

Such as—Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic; Sugar; Coffee; Bread; Crackers; Cheese; Lemons; French Prunes; Cakes; Raisins; Candies of all kinds, Toys; prime chewing and smoking Tobacco; Spanish Cigars of the best quality; Garden Seeds of every kind; Indigo; Copperas; Madder; Ginger; Spice; Pepper, Almonds; Cloves; Cinnamon; English Walnuts; Maccaroni; Vermaselli; Sardines; Herrings; Essence of Cinnamon; do. Peppermint, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping a complete stock, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

F. R. ROUECHE.

May 25, 1841. 12...y

COACH MAKING.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail. All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

Warrants, Casas, and Casa Bonds for Sale at this Office.

TO THE

Fashionable Public.

THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their *Spring and Summer Fashions*, and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7...y

NOTICE.

HAVING removed their stock of Goods to the country, and declined business in Charlotte, the undersigned earnestly request all persons owing them, either by note or account, immediately to call and make settlement. WILLIAM ALEXANDER will remain in Charlotte to close the business of the late concern, and it is hoped those indebted will not disregard this notice;—at any rate, all are requested to call and see him on the subject, and such as owe accounts, and cannot now pay, can close them by note.

The subscribers will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

And every other article in the mercantile line, at their stand at CLEAR CREEK in this County, where they will be pleased to see and accommodate all who may favor them with a call.

ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.

Charlotte, March 23, 1841. 3-r

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Brach Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

Catawba Springs.

THE Subscriber would inform the public generally, that he is prepared to entertain Visiters at the above celebrated watering-place, and pledges himself that no efforts shall be spared to render comfortable and profitable the stay of all who may call on him. Terms of board moderate, to suit the times. THOMAS HAMPTON.

Lincoln county, N. C., April 6, 1840.

"With SCISSORS sharp and RAZOR keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to afford entire satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

BLANK WARRANTS FOR SALE HERE

New Goods.

THE Subscriber having just returned from the North, offers for sale, (unusually low for cash,) the most extensive and beautiful assortment of

Jewellery and Fancy Articles

Ever brought to this market. His stock comprises every article usually kept in similar establishments. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves. S. P. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Aug. 10, 1841. 23....F

Notice.

THE ill health of Wm. Alexander rendering him unable to attend to closing the business of the late firm of Alexander & Brothers, the subscriber will remain in Charlotte from this date for that purpose. All persons having open accounts with the firm, must come forward and close them either by cash or note between this and the ensuing Suporior Court, if they wish to save cost. The subscriber may at all times be found at his office, two doors south of Mr. Carson's store.

ADAM ALEXANDER.

Aug. 10, 1841. 23...F

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING.

Thomas Trotter

STILL continues to repair *Clocks and Watches* in the very best manner, if requested by the owner to do so. He is well supplied with all kinds of materials. His Shop is in the Jewellery Store of S. P. Alexander, situated South from the Courthouse, between the "Mansion House" and the "Charlotte Hotel." It will be his earnest desire to do work faithfully, so as to merit encouragement.

☞ His price shall be as moderate as possible for CASH. [Charlotte, July 6, 1841...4w

WOOL CARDING.

THE Subscriber would inform his customers, andiall those who wish to have their Sprng WOOL Carded at his Machine, that they would do well to bring it on as soon as possible, as he intends closing the business perhaps in September, and there will, after that time, be no more carding done at his Machine this season. J. STIREWALT.

Mill Hill, Cabarrus Co., Aug. 3, 1841. 22

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,
Drugs, Paints, Oils,
Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash*.

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....F

THE CULTIVATOR,

A consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer.

WILLIS GAYLORD & LUTHER TUCKER, *Editors.*

Prospectus of Vol. 8, for 1841.

THE CULTIVATOR was established to improve and elevate the Agriculture of the country; to give a proper tone to the morals and mind of the farmer; to show him the dignity and importance o his profession; to store his mind with useful knowledge, and convince him that while all classes are and must be more or less dependant on each other, he alone of the whole can make any near approach to independence. If there is one thing more than another, which in this country gives a man superiority over his fellow men, it is knowledge; and this knowledge,—knowledge which is essential to the success of the farmer as to other men,—it is the design of the Cultivator to aid in imparting.

☞ The volume for 1840, is filled entirely with ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS, embracing articles from about 300 Correspondents, from almost every State in the Union.

If an increase of subscription beyond any precedent in the history of Agricultural Journals,—if the almost unanimous voice of the public press in our favor,—if the multitude of private yet flattering testimonials we have received, added to a circulation amounting the first year to TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND, may be admitted as evidence, then we have certainly most abundant reason to be gratified with the success which has attended the Union of the Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer. No expense has been or will be spared to render the Cultivator worthy of the patronage it has received. In the number, variety and excellence of its ILLUSTRATIONS, it is without a rival at home or abroad, the last volume being embellished with nearly ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS, illustrating the improved breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Building, Implements, &c., making the Cultivator, all things considered, it is believed, the Cheapest Agricultural Paper ever published in this or any other country.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per annum—Six copies for $5—the money to be remitted in advance, free of postage. A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to Agents who will obtain 25 or more subscribers, and 25 per cent. to those who obtain 100 or more. All subscriptions to commence with a volume.

Postmasters and gentlemen disposed to lend their influence to aid the cause of Agriculture, are respectfully requested to act as agents. Address

JESSE BUEL & CO.

PLANTERS' HOTEL,
(LATE DAVIS'.)

Hague & Gifford

HAVING purchased the Hotel formerly Davis', will continue the establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS, as their Table will be always supplied with the best the market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.

The establishment will be under the exclusive management of Thomas A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience will, it is confidently hoped, enable him to give general satisfaction.

Camden, S. C., January 29, 1841. 1—6m

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Administrator on the Estate of *James Gattis*, deceased, late of Mecklenburg county, the subscriber hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate that immediate payments must be made; and to those having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery.

JOHN BLOUNT, Adm.'r.

August 2, 1841. 32...3w

PROSPECTUS.

The publishers of the Globe have recently given to the country an exposition of the motives which prompted the attempt by the Federal party to prostrate their establishment, by the lawless abrogation of their contract as Printers to the Senate. They showed that there were already six Federal newspapers—to which a seventh is about to be added—published at Washington—all devoted to the dissemination of Federal principles, and the defence of Federal measures. And to make this overwhelming battery of Federal presses at the seat of government tell with the more effect throughout the Union, the character of the Globe was to be tarnished, its means impoverished, and its political influence destroyed, by a sweeping denunciation of infamy on the part of the Federal leaders in the Senate—by throwing the dead weight of an expenditure of $40,000 in preparation to do the Congressional work, on the hands of its publishers, (the printers whose contract was violated,) and by having this whole work of defamation and ruin accomplished by the judgment of the Senate of the Union to give it the sanction of the highest tribunal known to our country. The work was done by a caucus packed majority of Federalists, and the Editors of the Globe are left to sustain their establishment by the patronage they may recieve from political friends for the papers they publish. We will not ask or receive the sort of lumping contribution by which the banks and Federal politicians sustain their presses. We will abandon the publication of the Globe, if it cannot be supported by the regular subscription price of the paper. If such of our Democratic friends whose circumstances do not justify a subscription to the daily or semi-weekly-paper, will patronize the cheaper publications issued by us—the Extra Globe—the Congressional Globe, and the Appendix—we shall be enabled to maintain as heretolore, our corps of Congressional Reporters at the cost of $3,000 per annum, and to draw to our aid some of the ablest pens in our country. We trust, under these circumstaces, and at a time when the greatest interests of the country, and its future destiny, are put at stake upon the events with which the first year of the present Administration is pregnant, that no individual who has the cause of Democracy at heart, will hesitate to meet this appeal, when at the same time he will feel assured that this trifling tax for his own advantage, will sustain in triumph at Washington the long-tried and faithful press of his party.

THE EXTRA GLOBE will be published weekly for six months, commencing on Wednesday, the 19th May, and ending on the 19th November next, making twenty-six numbers, the last of which will contain an index. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages. It will contain principally political matter. The political aspect and bearing of the measures before Congress during the special session will be fully developed, and when the proceedings are considered of much interest to the public, they will be given at length.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX will begin with the extra session of Congress, to commence on Monday, the 31st of May next, and will be continued during the session. The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will give an impartial history of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress; and the APPENDIX will contain all the speeches on both sides of important subjects, at full length, as written out or revised by the members themselves. They will be printed as fast as the business of the two Houses furnishes matter for a number. It is certain that we will publish more numbers of *each* than there will be weeks in the session. They will be issued in the same form as the Extra Globe, and a copious index to each. Nothing but the proceedings and speeches of Congress will be admitted into the Congressional Globe or Appendix.

These works being printed in a suitable form for binding, with copious indexes, will form a vauable, indeed, a necessary, appendage to the library of the statesman and politician, giving, as they do, at an extremely moderate price, a complete epitome of the political and legislative history of the period.

Subscriptions for the EXTRA GLOBE should be here by the 26th May, and for the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX by the 6th June next, to insure all the numbers.

TERMS.

For 1 copy of the Extra Globe		$1
" 6 copies	do	5
" 12 do	do	10
" 25 do	do	20

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

For 1 copy of the Congressional Globe, or Appendix 50 cents.	
" 6 copies of either	$2 50
" 12 do do	5 00
" 25 do do	10 00

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By the regulations of the Post Office Department, postmasters are authorized to frank letters containing money for subscriptions to newspapers.

The notes of any bank, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be recieved by us at par.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.*

BLAIR & RIVES.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 20, 1841.

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roucche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and July Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

Notice.

WE hereby notify the public, that the property now on the premises where Isaac Weathers lives, to wit: the Land and Negroes, and household furniture, belongs to the undersigned as Trustees of the said Isaac, made by the will of Benjamin Weathers, dec'd., and if any person trades with, or receives the said property from the said Isaac, they will do so at their peril.

JOHN T. WEATHERS,
S. H. ELLIOTT, } Trustees.

Charlotte, Aug. 10, 1841. 23...3w

Clock & Watch Repairing

SAMUEL LAWING

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in the town of Charlotte, nearly opposite the "Carolina Inn," where he will be glad to receive work in his line of business. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired in the most substantial manner, at short notice, on moderate terms, and warranted to perform well. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Charlotte, June 1, 1841. 13...r

JOHN H. WHEELER

HAS resumed the practice of LAW. He can be found at his office, formerly occupied by the Hon. Green W. Caldwell, and more recently by Dr. P. C. Caldwell, on the main street, near Major Smith's Hotel.

Charlotte, Aug. 19, 1841. 25...4